

KOREA TO BE SEIZED  
BY JAPAN AT ONCE

First Pregnant Step in the Impending Far East  
War Will Be Taken by the Tokio  
Government To-Day

## DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS SEVERED

Japanese Minister at St. Petersburg Given His  
Passports and Russian Minister at Tokio Re-  
called--Czar Going to Moscow

TOKIO, Japan, Feb. 7.—The Japanese minister at St. Petersburg has been recalled, and Baron De Rosen, the Russian minister here, has been ordered by his government to leave this city. Diplomatic relations therefore have been severed. There has been no declaration of war, but it is stated here that Japan will to-morrow seize Korea.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 7.—Count Lamsdorf, the Russian foreign minister, to-day officially informed the Russian representatives abroad that Japan had broken off negotiations with Russia and would withdraw the minister and whole Japanese legation staff from St. Petersburg. The Russian foreign minister thereupon ordered the Russian minister, Baron De Rosen, and his staff to leave Tokyo.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 7, 3 p. m.—The Czar will soon leave here for Moscow.

A dispatch received from St. Petersburg Saturday night said that the Czar, in the event of war, might go to Moscow to submit his cause and fate to the Almighty before the altar of the Troitsk monastery, as his fathers had done in the past before drawing the sword.

JAPAN WILL SEIZE  
KOREA WITHOUT DELAY

TOKIO, Feb. 7.—The severance of diplomatic relations between Russia and Japan appears to be only a step toward war, although when the ministers of Russia and Japan withdraw from their respective posts quick and decisive action is expected. When Minister of Foreign Affairs Komura on Saturday notified Baron De Rosen, the Russian minister, of Japan's determination to sever diplomatic relations, he is reported to have declared to him that Japan is tired of Russia's delays, evasions and insincerity and has decided to take independent action for the conservation of Japan's Oriental interests. During the final negotiations Japan's repeated requests for an answer were treated in a most unsatisfactory manner. Japan waited until convinced that it was useless to wait longer, and has now ended the discussion.

The indications are that there will be no formal declaration of war. Japan will publicly define its position and purposes and the Foreign Office has prepared a new statement, which will probably be announced soon. On Monday Japan will unquestionably seize Korea, and although Russia has previously intimated that it would not interfere, in view of that country's present attitude, developments are eagerly awaited. Baron de Rosen, the Russian minister, has arranged to depart from Tokyo Friday next. He will leave Japan on the French steamship Yarra, embarking at Yokohama. The present plan of Baron de Rosen is to return to Europe by way of the Suez canal, proceeding direct to St. Petersburg from a Mediterranean port. His family, the secretary and attaches of the Russian legation and a number of priests of the Russian Church will accompany him. The party numbers twenty-five. The Austro-Hungarian minister, M. Dambro, will assume charge of the Russian interests and take charge of the legation property. Many of Baron de Rosen's colleagues, including United States Minister Griscom, and other friends, called at the Russian legation today and bade Baron de Rosen and his staff farewell.

Baron de Rosen is said to be seriously disappointed and disappointed over the course of the negotiations. He strongly advocated and strove for peace in the earlier stages of the negotiations, but in the latter stages his views were over-ruled at St. Petersburg and he merely followed instructions. Personally Baron de Rosen is very popular among his colleagues and many Japanese regret the circumstances necessitating his departure. The Japanese government is showing the members of the Russian legation every consideration of courtesy. Police guard the entrances to the legation and will carefully escort its members to Yokohama. The steamer Yarra on which the legation is to sail will also be closely guarded at Kobe and Nagasaki in order to prevent any unpleasant incidents. All the Russian commercial concerns are preparing to close and transfer their affairs.

Japanese Minister Kurino has been instructed by the Japanese government to withdraw from St. Petersburg by Wednesday. It is anticipated here that he will withdraw sooner.

JAPANESE MINISTER  
RECALLED FROM RUSSIA

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 7.—Although the fear was general here yesterday that the presentation of the Russian note to Japan might be followed by an act on the part of the Japanese government which would plunge the two countries into war, the startling action of Japan in severing diplomatic relations with Russia before the actual delivery of the Russian note, came like a bolt from a clear sky. It was believed the receipt of the note might have unmasked an ultimatum, but that Japan would sever diplomatic relations, a step little short of a declaration of war, was almost like a blow in the face under the present circumstances, and it is resented here accordingly. The authorities believe this action places

Japan distinctly in the wrong before the world, and moreover, after such a "piece of impudence," as it is denominated here, makes easy on appeal to the patriotism of the Russian people.

The news that at any moment Japan had drawn the sword and that the first clash had occurred would not be surprising. The events leading to Japan's abrupt action have marched with great rapidity. The Russian note was already in the hands of Baron De Rosen, Russian minister at Tokio, for delivery to Baron Komura, the Japanese foreign minister, when at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, M. Kurino, the Japanese minister here, presented himself at the Foreign Office and informed Foreign Minister Lamsdorf that his government, in view of the delays in connection with the Russian answer and the futility hitherto of the negotiations, considered it useless to continue diplomatic relations and would take such steps as it deemed proper for the protection of Japan's interests. In obedience to the instructions, therefore, he asked for his passports.

GIVEN HIS PASSPORTS.  
Exactly what else passed at this interview is not known, except that Count Lamsdorf expressed surprise and regret at this hasty resolve of the Mikado's government. M. Kurino received his passports, and after consulting with Sir C. S. Scott, the British ambassador here, he returned to his legation, where the preparations for his departure had already commenced.

Another version of the situation at the time M. Kurino notified Count Lamsdorf of the course his government had elected to pursue is that the Russian reply was not in the possession of Baron De Rosen, but in the telegraph office where awaiting transmission and that it was withdrawn before being dispatched.

Upon the disclosure of Japan's position the Russian authorities met the situation with great promptness. Instructions recalling Baron De Rosen were forthwith telegraphed, and he was directed to leave Tokyo immediately. Count Lamsdorf's official circular to the Russian representatives abroad, instructing them to inform the governments of the countries to which they were accredited of Japan's action, was then prepared. This circular was printed in the Official Messenger at 5 o'clock this morning.

With war imminent, orders have been given for a rigid censorship over all information relating to naval and military movements. Preparations were also made for the Czar's journey to the ancient capital, Moscow, where he goes in accordance with the ancestral custom of his forefathers to invoke divine guidance. While the imperial train is passing to Moscow troops will line every foot of the way.

KURINO'S PREPARATIONS.  
When the representative of the Associated Press called at the Japan legation this morning he found a scene of great confusion. During the night, as if by magic, all the Japanese art treasures, bronzes and ivories, had disappeared and the spacious saloons were bare. Servants and attendants, who had been working all night, were still busily packing papers and archives. M. Kurino entered the saloon with his habitual quick and nervous step. His bloodshot eyes gave evidence that he had been a stranger to sleep, but he displayed the impressive characteristics of his race and was without trace of excitement. There was an air of calm resolution about him, however, which was the only noticeable change in his demeanor.

Throughout the strain which has just passed, the attitude of the Japanese minister has been strictly correct. He has been on good terms personally with Count Lamsdorf and the Japanese minister, M. Kurino, who had been working all night, were still busily packing papers and archives. M. Kurino entered the saloon with his habitual quick and nervous step. His bloodshot eyes gave evidence that he had been a stranger to sleep, but he displayed the impressive characteristics of his race and was without trace of excitement. There was an air of calm resolution about him, however, which was the only noticeable change in his demeanor.

As M. Kurino looked out of a window at the legation, which faces the Neva not far from the Winter Palace, he saw a battalion of Russian Imperial Guard clad to the teeth in big overcoats and their guns slung over their backs. He showed no emotion at the sight. He said, rather sadly, that the rupture of diplomatic relations did not necessarily mean war.

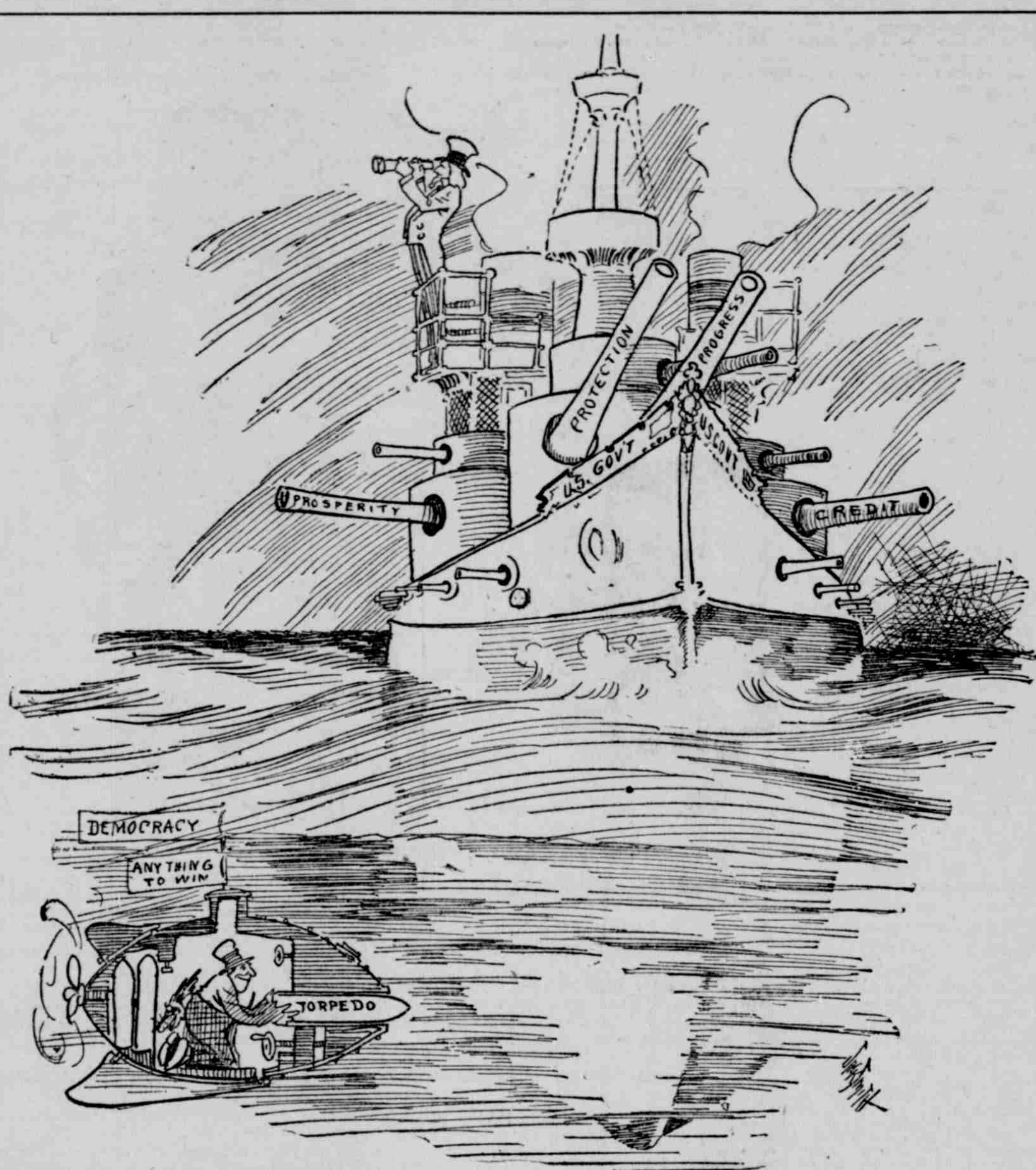
United States Ambassador McCormick was one of M. Kurino's first callers this morning, and later in the day other diplomats, among whom the minister is popular, came to express their regrets at the turn affairs had taken. In the afternoon, M. Kurino and his wife made a number of hurried farewell calls, including one at the American embassy.

CARS FOR THE MINISTER.  
Four cars are ready at the Warsaw station for the minister and the legation staff. M. Kurino will leave at the earliest possible moment, but he probably will not be able to get away before Wednesday. The tourist business of the Japanese legation, it is believed, will be turned over to the British embassy, although it was once thought possible, in view of the fact that Great Britain, as Japan's ally, might be drawn into the quarrel, that Mr. McCormick might have received no instructions in this regard.

It is possible that the Czar may personally undertake the protection of the Japanese in Russia as Nicholas I did in the case of the English during the Crimean war.

Amid the crop of stories afloat here today there are some of the wildest character, as for example, that a naval battle has already been fought and a Japanese fleet sunk. Another story, which is repeated circumstantially, is that while the Japanese government did not wait for the official presentation of the Russian response, the contents of it were communicated privately to M. Kurino, who telegraphed it to his government. This, the Associated Press has been authoritatively informed, is not true.

When Count Lamsdorf informed M. Kurino on Thursday night that the Russian government had severed diplomatic relations with Japan, he was given his freedom, his innocence being established.



SUBMARINE DEMOCRACY—Maybe this will fetch an issue.

BURNED AT STAKE BY MOB;  
NEGRO AND WIFE PUT TO  
DEATH IN MISSISSIPPI

Victims Were Found Asleep After  
Being Harried Several Days  
by Bloodhounds.

## TAKEN TO DODDSVILLE

Where One Thousand Frenzied  
Persons Participated in the  
Double Lynching.

## LAST ACT OF TRAGEDY

That Cost Eight Lives—An Ex-  
citing Chase Lasting Four  
Days and Nights.

DODDSVILLE, Miss., Feb. 7.—Luther Holbert and his wife, negroes, were burned at the stake here to-day by a mob of more than 1,000 persons, for the killing of James Eastland, a prominent white planter, and John Carr, a negro, on Wednesday, at the Eastland plantation two miles from this city.

The burning of Holbert and his wife closes a tragedy which has cost eight lives, has engaged two hundred men and two packs of bloodhounds in a four days' chase across four counties and has stirred this section of Mississippi almost to frenzy. Following are the dead:

LUTHER HOLBERT and WIFE, negroes, burned at the stake by a mob, killed by Holbert.

JAMES EASTLAND, white planter, killed by Holbert.

JOHN WINTERS, negro, killed by Eastland.

THREE UNKNOWN NEGROES, killed by posse.

The killing of Eastland, Carr and Winters occurred last Wednesday at Eastland's plantation. Holbert and Winters were in Carr's cabin when Eastland entered and ordered Holbert to leave the plantation. A difficulty ensued in which it is alleged that Holbert opened fire on Eastland, fatally wounding him and killing Carr. Eastland returned the fire and killed Winters.

When news of the tragedy reached Doddsville a posse was formed and left immediately for Eastland's plantation. Arriving there further shooting occurred and an unknown negro was killed. Holbert and his wife, who had donned men's clothing, both heavily armed, fled.

Posses were formed at Greenville, Itabena, Cleveland and other points and in the pursuit of Holbert and his wife was begun with horses and bloodhounds. The chase, which was begun Wednesday morning, was continued until last night, when Holbert and his wife, worn out from traveling over 100 miles on foot through cane brakes and swamps, were found asleep in a heavy bed of timber three miles east of Shepards-town and captured by a posse without a shot being fired.

The two negroes were brought to Doddsville and this afternoon were burned at the stake by a large mob almost in the shadow of the negro church here.

Yesterday two negroes were killed by a posse near Belzonia, Yazoo county. One of the negroes bore a striking resemblance to Holbert and was mistaken for him by members of the posse. He was called upon to surrender, but instead of doing so, showed fight and both negroes were shot by the posse, as Holbert had sworn he would not be taken alive and was known to be heavily armed.

Eastland was a member of a wealthy Mississippi family and a reward of \$1,200 was offered by relatives for the capture of his slayer. Two brothers of Eastland participated in the chase and capture of the Holberts and both were present when Holbert and his wife were burned.

The sixteen-year-old son of Holbert, who was captured Friday night and held on suspicion of complicity in the killing of Eastland, was given his freedom, his innocence being established.

MAINS TORN AWAY BY ICE  
AND CITY WEST OF RIVER  
HELPLESS TO FACE FIRE

West Indianapolis Would Be at  
Mercy of Flames—Huge Pipes  
at Morris Street Broken.

## BRIDGES ARE CRUSHED

Washington-St. Gorge Almost De-  
molishes Old Bridge—Sand Boat  
Sweeps Through Treasures.

## BRAVE WORK OF WOMEN

Gorge Stacks Ice Against New  
York-St. Levee and Plays  
Havoc with Houseboats.

All that part of Indianapolis west of White river lying helpless in the event of fire, with not a drop of water to quench a serious blaze, the work of the city and the Indianapolis Traction and Terminal Company at repairing bridges completely undone, large sections of the city cut off from continuous street-car service, no bridges for vehicle traffic for the same sections, and a property loss of several thousand dollars—this tells, in brief, the story of the work of destruction wrought by the thaw that came as a result of the almost unprecendented warm weather of Friday and Saturday.

With the remembrance of the damage done by White river and Fall creek in the floods and ice jams of two weeks before vividly in mind, the result of last week's thaw was awaited with anxiety by the city authorities and thousands of residents. When darkness came down on the city last evening it found the worst fears realized.

The situation fraught with the greatest peril that came with the high water and ice in White river yesterday, was the carrying away of the eight-inch main of the Indianapolis Water Company, the sole source of supply for the entire section of Indianapolis lying west of White river. This main lay on the bed of the river at the Morris-street bridge, and on it rested the whole burden of supplying water to the west and southwest parts of the city, because the twelve-inch main that had crossed the river at Washington street was carried away by the high water and the twelve-inch main was broken in two places. As soon as the break in the main was discovered and the leakage was stopped on the east side of the river, the city authorities and the officials of the water company set to work to provide a way by which the section of the city thus cut off might be supplied with water. It was decided that the thing to do was to lay a water main on the floor of the new West Washington-street bridge to connect with the mains west of the river at the point where the old main joined. Work on this main was to begin at 8 o'clock on Monday morning and the men were busy at it all day.

At the best, however, the work could not be completed in less than twenty-four hours, so that West Indianapolis and the West Washington-street district will be without water for more than an hour, made under adverse circumstances and while rain fell in torrents.

Although Detective Reed declined to assign a motive for the crime, he conveyed the impression that the rejected lover theory was the correct solution of the problem, refusing, when pressed by the correspondent, to enter into details. The detectives are fully conversant with Miss Schaffer's life from infancy and traced her every movement from the hour of her birth on a farm near Decatur. At the age of two years her parents removed to a farm near Elkhart, where the family lived for six years, afterwards taking up their residence in Elkhart. Here, Detective Reed states, she entered the graded schools, and was employed as a teacher two years, giving up her school work she entered De Pauw University at Greencastle, taking a three months' course. The following year she attended the State Normal School and last September accepted the position of instructor in Latin in the Bedford High School. In one of the three towns enumerated is the murderer of Miss Schaffer, who is believed to be under the watchful eye of Detective O'Brien. Mr. O'Brien left Bedford last Monday for Elkhart and spent the week there, leaving on Saturday for Chicago or Racine, Wis.

## THE MYSTERIOUS STRANGER.

The unreserved statement issued by Detective Reed to-night virtually brings into prominence the mysterious stranger seen by numerous citizens of Bedford on L street near the scene of the murder on the fatal day.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 2, COL. 2.)

MISS SCHAFER'S SLAYER  
KNOWN TO THE OFFICIALS,  
AND WILL BE ARRESTED

Startling Statement Made by De-  
tective Reed to the Journal's  
Representative.

## CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE

Is Said to Be in Possession of the  
Authorities, and Conviction  
Will Be Assured.

## NOT A BEDFORD CITIZEN

Murderer Is Believed to Be Living  
in One of Three Indiana  
Cities.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BEDFORD, Ind., Feb. 7.—"We know now to a certainty the identity of Miss Schaffer's murderer, and also that he is not a resident of Bedford."

This statement, that will not only create a sensation throughout the State, but relieve the nervous tension of all Bedford citizens, who, since the morning the mutilated corpse of pretty Sarah Catherine Schaffer was discovered in a deserted cab shed, off L street, have been led to believe her murderer resided here, was made to the Journal representative by Detective Reed at a 10 o'clock-to-night, following a three hours' conference with President Lowe, of the School Board, in the latter's office.

Just when the arrest will occur Mr. Reed declined to state, but intimated that the murderer was under surveillance in some Indiana city, now believed to be Elkhart.

## ARREST EXPECTED SOON.

"The arrest is likely to take place at any moment, but just when I cannot at this hour inform you," continued Mr. Reed.

"The evidence in our possession we consider conclusive, convincing and of a character as will ultimately result in conviction."

The detective evidently discovered some incriminating evidence when they visited, fatal ally at 1:30 o'clock this morning and went carefully over the ground, the search lasting for more than an hour, made under adverse circumstances and while rain fell in torrents.

Although Detective Reed declined to assign a motive for the crime, he conveyed the impression that the rejected lover theory was the correct solution of the problem, refusing, when pressed by the correspondent, to enter into details. The detectives are fully conversant with Miss Schaffer's life from infancy and traced her every movement from the hour of her birth on a farm near Decatur. At the age of two years her parents removed to a farm near Elkhart, where the family lived for six years, afterwards taking up their residence in Elkhart. Here, Detective Reed states, she entered the graded schools, and was employed as a teacher two years, giving up her school work she entered De Pauw University at Greencastle, taking a three months' course. The following year she attended the State Normal School and last September accepted the position of instructor in Latin in the Bedford High School. In one of the three towns enumerated is the murderer of Miss Schaffer, who is believed to be under the watchful eye of Detective O'Brien. Mr. O'Brien left Bedford last Monday for Elkhart and spent the week there, leaving on Saturday for Chicago or Racine, Wis.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 3, COL. 1.)

BALTIMORE AFLAME;  
LOSS AT DAYBREAK  
WAS OVER \$50,000,000

Conflagration, Which, Began in the Wholesale Dis-  
trict at 11 o'Clock Sunday Morning, Still  
Raging at 4 a. m. Monday

## HEART OF THE CITY IN RUINS

Great Business Houses, Theaters, Postoffice, Custom  
House and Hotels Destroyed--Dynamite Used--  
Latest Details of the Fire

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—A telephone message from Baltimore over the Baltimore & Ohio wires at 2:15 o'clock says the fire has reached Jones's Falls, the stream that divides Baltimore and East Baltimore, and that a high wind is blowing. The East Baltimore section consists of small residential houses. The burned area at this time is three-quarters of a mile long and from two to eight blocks wide.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—A dispatch received from Baltimore at 2 o'clock a. m. says the fire is still raging fiercely. The postoffice building is burning, also the \$4,000,000 courthouse. The Holliday-street Theater has been blown up with dynamite, and the United States Express offices and central offices of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad are burned. The Sun and American newspaper offices were dynamited a few minutes ago.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—A Telephone message received from Baltimore at 2:20 a. m. says that when the fire reached Jones Falls the wind changed, driving the fire south, and that it had reached the wharf, where much inflammable material is in store. There have been many changes in the course of the fire since it started at 11 o'clock. It first took a northerly direction, swerved northeasterly until about 4 o'clock and then struck due east.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8.—At 3 o'clock this morning the fire was raging fiercely. So far as known at that hour no serious casualties had been reported to the police. Telegraph, telephone and electric wires of all kinds are prostrated. Express wagons have been kept busy all night removing furniture and fixtures from the counting rooms and warehouses in the threatened district. The fire has now covered an area of three-quarters of a mile in length by nearly a quarter of a mile in width, taking in many of the most important buildings in the city. No one will venture on an estimate of the monetary loss.

Mr. Adams, an employee of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, said at 2:50 a. m. that the fire continues as dangerous as ever and is now within two blocks of the Camden-street station. The wind has just changed and is now blowing in another direction.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The Baltimore Sun in its issue published this morning from Washington says it is thought the loss will exceed \$50,000,000. The light-street wharves, where the flames were last reported heading, included a number of wooden structures filled with merchandise.

LOSS IS SO GREAT IT  
IS BEYOND ESTIMATE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 4 a. m.—Telephone advices from Baltimore say the fire which has been raging in that city for the past seventeen hours is still beyond control. The loss from the fire will be so gigantic that it is beyond estimate at this time. In addition to the direct pecuniary loss will be the immense amount of loss by the necessary interruption to business while firms whose places are destroyed are making arrangements to resume business. Persons over from Baltimore and familiar with its affairs say the section destroyed includes all the leading trust companies, many of the principal banking institutions, all the largest wholesale houses, many of the principal retail stores and thousands of the smaller business establishments. Many of them carry little or no insurance, and it is doubtful if many of the insurance companies will be able to pay their losses dollar for dollar, and those that do will probably require time in which to arrange for the payment.

The start of the fire was in the basement of Hurd & Co.'s wholesale dry goods house. After burning for ten minutes or so there was a loud explosion from the interior of the building as the gasoline tank used for the engine of the bull let go. Immediately the immense structure collapsed, sending destruction to adjacent buildings in all directions and causing the fire to be beyond control of the firemen.

The first attempt at dynamiting was in the large building of Armstrong, Cator & Co., but it failed to collapse, and attention was turned to the buildings at the southwest corner of Charles and German streets, where six charges of dynamite, each charge containing one hundred pounds, were exploded. The tremendous force of the explosions tore out the massive granite columns that supported the building and left it with apparently almost no support, but the walls failed to collapse and stood until the flames had crossed Charles street and were eating into the block between Charles and Light streets.

The fire had meantime been communicated to the row of buildings on South Charles street, between German and Lombard streets, and all these places, occupied by

wholesale produce and grain dealers, were in flames.

Shortly before midnight the Carrollton Hotel was in flames and the fire was sweeping toward Calvert street with irresistible fury.

The firemen working on the south side had succeeded in checking the flames at Lombard street, and as the wind was blowing from the Northwest there was no danger of its spreading farther in that direction. The western limit had also been reached at Howard street, and the danger was now to the east and to the north.

MIDNIGHT SITUATION;  
LOSS THEN \$40,000,000

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 7, Midnight.—Fire which broke out at a few minutes before 11 o'clock this morning in the wholesale dry goods house of John E. Hurd & Co., has raged with unrestrained fury continuously ever since, and at midnight it is still unchecked, but is steadily eating its consuming way eastward on Baltimore street, after having destroyed almost all of the large stores and warehouses in the wholesale district around Hopkins place and all the buildings on both sides of Baltimore street, from Howard to Holliday street, from Charles and Baltimore to Charles and Lexington, and on Fayette street from Charles to Holliday, including a total of about twenty blocks of the most modern and substantial buildings in Baltimore, involving a loss which cannot now be estimated, but which has already reached about \$40,000,000.

Ever since about 6 o'clock, when darkness came, the fire department, although aided by engines from Washington, Philadelphia, Wilmington and the surrounding suburbs, has been utterly powerless to make any effective resistance to the consuming element, though for hours as many as 40 streams of water were thrown into the flames. Indeed so terrific has been the heat ever since the fire started and so dense and suffocating the volume of flying sparks and burning cinders that it was difficult for the firemen to stand long within lighting distance of the flames, while early in the afternoon several trucks and engines were hopelessly disabled by timbers.

## DYNAMITE USED.

At 7 o'clock the situation was so desperate that Chief Horton decided that the only thing left to do was to dynamite buildings at threatened points and thus prevent, as far as possible, a further spread of the flames. In pursuance of this plan a number of buildings on South Charles street, between German and Lombard, were blown up. Subsequently the splendid structure of J. W. Putts & Co., notion dealers, at Charles and Fayette streets, was dynamited, and then the Daily Record building, Ross's drug store and others. But this heroic remedy merely delayed but did not seriously impede the onward march of the conflagration, and for two hours or more the fire department stopped work, practically helpless and resourceless, in the face of the roaring furnaces which sent their fierce tongues 200 feet into the air, and which filled the heavens first with a pall of black funeral smoke and then with livid sheets of sparks and lurid cinders.

Following the rapid destruction of the palatial commercial buildings in the wholesale district the cyclone of roaring flames burst into Baltimore street, licking within a few minutes the adjacent Mullins Hotel like some insatiable monster and rapidly rolling with irresistible force both eastward and westward, cutting down wholesale and retail houses, manufacturers, shops, jewelry stores, furniture emporiums and restaurants. At Charles street the remorseless tide swept on down Baltimore street, taking in the large building of the Union Trust building, starting eastward on Fayette street.

By 8 o'clock the occupants of the Daily Herald building at Fayette and St. Paul streets and of the Record building opposite were compelled to vacate by the on-flying flames, as were the occupants of the Calvert and Equitable structures, two of the most massive office buildings in Baltimore.

## PARALLEL WAVES OF FIRE.

Down Baltimore street a parallel wave of roaring, crackling flames swept, consuming everything in its course, speedily reaching the Evening News building, from which the employees had to hastily flee, though not until valuable records had been removed. Shortly thereafter the Continental Trust Company, a fourteen-story building, took fire. A block below the American newspaper building was enveloped in clouds of sparks and burning splinters and the employees were ordered out. So at this hour it is certain that the Herald and American will not get out issues to-morrow. Meanwhile the Sun has been arranging to print its to-morrow's issue in its job office, which is situated at a distant point from the path of the fire.

The financial district, including the chief banking and brokerage firms on South and German streets, seems to be now doomed and scores of the city's leading financiers and business men are scurrying in and out of their offices bearing packages or placing valuables in conveyances.

During all these hours the pyrotechnic display has been magnificent and imposing beyond the power of painter to depict. At this hour vast columns of seething flame are shooting skyward at varying points of the compass, and the firmament is one vast prismatic ocean of golden and silver-hued sparks. Great multitudes of people line the streets, awe-struck with the panorama which is being enacted before their eyes.

At 10:40 o'clock the roof of the building occupied by the Associated Press took fire and the employees were compelled to vacate, though they had time to take away with them their telegraph instruments, typewriters and other valuable equipment. They found refuge in a branch office of the West-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 3, COL. 2.)